

But when they have once made up their minds for war
and for a new fortification to be founded on the coast of the
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1877. **CONFIDENTIAL.**
English dread the Russians and the Afghans least. The Amir shrank
make an alliance with the latter. But they are quite willing
from the strength of Russia may be farre less than
in this. All ideas of the strength of Russia may be farre
SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

RECEIVED UP TO 13TH OCTOBER, 1877.
CABUL.
The Turkish embassy has been received by the Amir of Cabul
with honour and respect becoming his rank, but that the Afghans, who assembled in large numbers
to witness his entry, were heard to utter unfavourable remarks
about him. They said that he was not a true Mussulman, for
that he had dined with, and after the fashion of, unbelievers;
that the object of his mission was to promote English interests,
and that its all intentions and purposes he was an English agent.
They might have uttered such remarks, because they call a

Circulation,
343 copies.

grossly ignorant people and know nothing of the improvements
that are going on in the world in these days. The
Turks however do not share the views of the Afghans and
Mussulmans of India regarding England. The Turks consider
England as their intimate friends but in fact the two
nations are animated by friendly feelings towards each other

Englishmen love peace, and try to avoid war as much as possible. But when they have once made up their minds for war no other nation will be found more prepared for war than they. The natives of India are under the impression that the English dread the Russians and are afraid lest the Amir should make an alliance with the latter. But they are quite mistaken in this. An idea of the strength of Russia may be formed from the success which has attended her arms in the present war. The Afghans are an ignorant people. A good military discipline is unknown to them. Their arms are very bad. The English can have possibly nothing to fear from a combination of the Russian power and the Amir.

No material results can be expected to accrue from the Turkish embassy to Kabul. The chief object which the embassy has in view must be to cause a diversion of the strength of Russia opposed to Turkey by inducing the Afghans to commence hostilities against the Russians in Central Asia. But the Amir is not likely to comply with this request of the Sultan. Secondly, it may be the wish of the Porte that the Amir should not enter into a friendly alliance with the Czar. But to warn him of the danger of an alliance with Russia is quite superfluous. He is fully alive to the danger. He has seen with his own eyes the subversion of several Muhammadan principalities in Central Asia by Russia. He will never suffer himself to be duped by Russian intrigues. His recent conduct towards the English Government resembles the conduct of a boy who tries to threaten his father into compliance with his wishes, saying that in case of refusal he will poison himself. But this kind of threat is of no avail. The Government of India has no wish to annex Afghanistan to its dominions. But of course it wishes that peace should prevail on the frontier that Afghanistan and Central Asia should dread its power, and that all the routes should be kept open for trade and commerce. Even if the Amir threatens to poison himself or to go to war against it, it cannot give up

these objects which it justly seeks to obtain. Lastly, the Turkish envoy may also advise the Amir that he should keep up his friendship with the Government of India. The Government of India is quite willing to maintain its friendly relations with him. It will also have no objection to aid him with money and arms, as it used to do before. But it must necessarily require a guarantee that the Amir will stick to those conditions on which that aid is granted to him. It is really difficult to decide what that guarantee should be. If the Turkish envoy succeeds in settling this point, his visit to Cabul will prove to be a perfect godsend to the Amir.

TURKEY.

The *Oudh Punch* of the 9th October publishes a contri-

The Eastern policy. A noted article on the Eastern policy of England. England in the form of a *ghazal*. The *ghazal* is preceded by a short letter addressed to the *Oudh Punch*. The writer signs himself "England." The letter is written in that form of Urdu which those Englishmen who are not well educated in Urdu and who cannot properly pronounce those letters of the Persian alphabet which have no exact equivalent letters in sound in the English alphabet, generally speak.

The first part of each verse in the *ghazal* is addressed to Russia, and the second part to Turkey.

Russia. **Turkey.**
Russia's advance should be harassed. You should harass the Russians
still more.
You can do what you like without interfering with our interests. The Christians should be subjected to still greater cruelty.

You can do what you like without interfering with our interests. The Christians should be subjected to still greater cruelty.

Islam should be extirpated in Europe. Your advance in the field should be

The Turkish never dreamt of their two Take care! their Russians intend

houses, and therefore this opportunity should be seized to plunder their houses, doing you more harm yet.

We are very sorry for the atrocities committed upon you by the villains. We are very sorry for the atrocities committed by you against the Turks.

**Circulation,
230 copies.**

old, ylitasl Russia, do of raloo, ylitasl in their Turkey.
 There is no Turkish army in their case. We are about to march and will
 field to oppose you, therefore you (to aid you).
 should rapidly advance.
 The Plevna disaster is not of much You should kill the wicked Russians
 consequence. You should kill the wicked Russians
 in greater numbers on the banks of
 the Danube.
 But if this
 Don't be discouraged, all Europe You should weaken still more the
 is ready to assist you.
 We are willing to desert our old We cherish now stronger friendly
 friend for your sake.
 We are related to you while we We will collect more money for you
 have no sort of connection with Turkoobey subscription. everq Hie
 key.

Y U R K U T

Mr. Gladstone, be more emphatic Lord Salisbury, write in stronger
 in your declamations. O God! to demand that

To apply to England the NATIVE STATES. The present policy of
 The *Satir-i-Hindustán* of the 6th October complains that
 the present system of exacting post-
 age on letters in the Patiala State is
 very unsatisfactory. The council of
 regency should introduce the use of postage stamps in Pati-
 ala as in Kashmir.

G E N E R A L A D M I N I S T R A T I O N.

Circulation,
220 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 6th October, referring to Mr.
 Heenan's case, says that the Anglo-

at Sáhabganj. Indian press asserts that Mr. Heenan
 did not intentionally kill the native, and therefore the sen-
 tence of imprisonment passed on the murderer is not inade-
 quate. But the particulars of the case, as they have been
 published, place it beyond dispute that the case was one of
 wilful homicide. The editor then quotes the report of the
 case as it appeared in the *Vakil-i-Hindustán* of the 28th
 September (vide the Selections for the week ending the 5th
 October, 1877, page 690). We are really at a loss to under-
 stand on what grounds the court has sentenced him to one and
 a half years' imprisonment only. The native press can justly
 accuse the court of indicting a quite inadequate punishment

Circulation
450 copies.

Circulation,
450 copies.

upon the European murderer. We are really surprised to find that even under the wise and just administration of Lord Lytton, English offenders are not adequately punished by the courts of justice, and natives are killed by Europeans with perfect immunity like hens and pigeons. If the actual particulars of the case are as we have received them the Government should take immediate notice of the case.

The same paper agrees with its contemporary, the *Aligarh Institution Gazette*, in noticing the need of a Muhammadan marriage and divorce registration Act in Upper India, to govern the same in Upper India like the one in force in Bengal.

A correspondent of the *Safir-i-Hindustan* of the 6th October withdraws the complaints of the license tax (vide page 670) which he published in the same paper of the 22nd September, about the unjust assessment of the license tax in Rámghat, Bulandshahr district (vide the Selections for the week ending the 29th September, 1877, page 670). A second list has now been made public by the tahsili office containing the names of those traders who were omitted in the first list by mistake. Some of those men, who were heavily assessed by the committee, have also had the rates lowered by the collector.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 5th October, referring to its previous article remonstrating against the appointment of honorary magistrates (vide the Selections for the week ending 29th September, 1877, pages 672 and 673), says that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab speaks favourably of the work done by honorary magistrates in his review of the report on the administration of criminal justice for 1876. Our own opinion regarding the working of the institution of honorary magistrates, as it will be gathered from the article above referred to, is diametrically opposed to that of the Lieutenant-Governor. His Honour has observed that

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220 copies.Circulation,
220 copies.Circulation,
212 copies.Circulation
212 copies.

commissioners and deputy commissioners speak favourably of the work and popularity of honorary magistrates, while our own conviction is that honorary magistrates are quite unpopular with the people. His Honour considers it desirable that boards of magistrates should exercise the power of summary trial more largely than heretofore, while we recommend the abolition of these boards. The point at issue between ourselves and the Lieutenant-Governor is, whether honorary magistrates enjoy popularity with the people, and whether impartial justice is administered by them. The Lieutenant-Governor states on the authority of commissioners and deputy commissioners that honorary magistrates are popular with the people. The favourable reports submitted by deputy commissioners regarding these officers may be accounted for on one of two grounds. (1.)—The deputy commissioners do not familiarly mix with the people, and have therefore no knowledge of popular feelings and sentiments on any subject. They mix only with a particular class of people, whose interest it is to hide the real state of things. The present deputy commissioner of Amritsar speaks very highly of his honorary magistrates. But he would find himself at a loss if he were asked on what grounds he is satisfied that they dispense impartial justice. They generally win the good-will of deputy commissioners by their low cringing and fawning. (2.)—It is not advisable to mention the cause which induces some deputy commissioners to speak favourably of honorary magistrates. The natives, especially the rich and uneducated among them, are in very fond of making a vain show of their power, and are consequently ready to do anything to obtain the office of honorary magistrate. The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 9th October, says that A sermon should be allowed to preach a sermon specially when a Hindu or Mohamadan convict condemned to be hanged before the gallows immediately before the time that he is hanged. The Government should grant this indulgence to native convicts also. It is to be regretted that

opp just Government makes a distinction between Europeans and natives in everything.

The Panjab Tribune of the 6th October, publishes an article, contributed by a lower sub-service subordinate of the Indo and Delhi States Railway, complaining of the grievances of the lower subordinates in service (sic). A very individual distinction exists

between the European and native servants of this department. Officers of the lower subordinate service get only Rs. 10 a month as horse allowance, while those of the upper subordinate service, being generally Europeans, get Rs. 30 a month as horse allowance. Do the horses of the latter eat gold and silver while those of the former eat grass? The pay of the lower subordinates, specially those of the lowest grade, is so low that it can hardly suffice for the personal expenses of a respectable man, to say nothing of his family. The pay of native doctors and medical pupils ranges between Rs. 12 and Rs. 20. They have to pass a hard examination. They belong

to the military department and are always subject to a code of strict rules. They are generally appointed to serve in those places where prices always rule high. Some indulgences have been granted to lower subordinates serving in the State Railway department, but they are made to depend on such hard conditions as very few men can fulfil. No favour, either in the shape of a reward or an increase of pay, was shown by the Government on the auspicious occasion of the Imperial darbar to native doctors in civil employ. They enjoy no holiday throughout the year, neither on Sundays nor any festival days. They get travelling allowance at the rate of one anna a mile only, although they get two annas a mile while they serve in the military department. The term hospital assistants applied to native doctors is very objectionable, because the same term may also be applied to sweepers and other menial servants serving in a hospital. Even zamindars and subkhans are allowed seats at darbars, but native doctors have to stand like common soldiers.

Circulation
300 copies.

Circulation,
325 copies.

Circulation
125 copies.

Circulation
100 copies.

Circulation,
300 copies.

Circulation,
325 copies.

Circulation,
125 copies.

Circulation,
220 copies.

A correspondent of the Kurr Pachan Guana of the 8th October, complains of the misbehaviour

The misbehaviour of the Deputy Commissioner of Sagar Sagar. The panchayat was convened with the consent of the deputy commissioner. It was attended by the greatest bankers and zamindars of the city. According to the established usage the head panchayat commenced asking questions of some witness of the plaintiff, but the defendant's pleader also began to put questions to the witness. The plaintiff, thinking the action of the pleader to be illegal, asked him not to put any questions to the witness. The deputy commissioner got angry with the plaintiff, abused him, and stood up from his seat with a ruler in one hand to beat him. This act of the deputy commissioner suits more closely the conduct of the early propagators of the Muhammadan faith whose motto was "right is right, and that of the officers of the English Government which has granted liberty to all its subjects."

The Akhbar-i-Tamannai of the 10th October, says that

The amalgamation of all the leading newspapers of Oudh, Oudh and the N.W.P. with the exception of the Oudh Akhbar, have condemned the administrative union of Oudh and the North-Western Provinces. The Oudh Akhbar alone approves the amalgamation. It also abuses its contemporaries of Oudh to silence them and thus indirectly seeks to ruin the people.

EDUCATION.

The Saffron-Hindoo of the 6th October, says that Mr. Kirkpatrick, the head master of the drawing master of the Amritsar upper school, has been suspended by the head master, Babu Kanta Mall, drawing master, from his office, on two charges, first, that Babu Kanta Mall is unfit for his work, secondly, that he is impertinent. In refutation of the first charge the editor observes that Babu Kanta Mall was educated at the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, and passed the first class overseer examination. He was also

teacher for some time at the college. At the request of the Panjab Government his services were placed at the disposal of the Government, and he was appointed the drawing-master of the Amritsar upper school. His pupils have been successfully passing the examinations, and he has often been praised by the educational officers for his ability and success. Hence it must be inferred, that either these officers were insincere in praising him, or that Mr. Kirkpatrick is wrong in condemning him for incapacity. The second charge that Baba Khay Mull is impotent is also wholly unfounded. He being an English educated man, has all the characteristics of truthfulness and freedom which are the characteristic features of English education. The editor then quotes an extract from the report of Mr. Pearson about the Government upper school, Gujrat, for 1875-76, of which Mr. Kirkpatrick was head-master for some time. Mr. Pearson indirectly finds faults with Mr. Kirkpatrick for his want of popularity and other qualifications as a teacher.

Long live item to abusation!

Good even bluoda xion to buid zodto omes

F A M I N E .

The *Mashri-Qaisar* of the 7th October says that the Anglo-Indian press without taking into consideration the vast area of India used to cast the evil eye upon its population, which aggregates 250 millions. The Anglo-Indian press used to say that the population of India is excessive; and therefore the surplus population should be exported to plant new colonies. By the ill-luck of India and the ominous advent of Europeans in India, the product of food grain has fallen off here; and owing to drought the crops have also been lost this year, like the wealth and the good fortune of the country. The lives of the 250 millions of India are now in a very precarious state. The English nation lays claim to greater philanthropy. It now remains to be seen how our tender-hearted Government acquits itself in its present trying situation. A mere tour performed by Sir Richard Temple or the Viceroy in the famine-stricken provinces cannot help itself in

Circulation,
300 copies.

produce any good. It is a mark of mere flattery to praise the famine administration of the Government until it does not provide relief to the sufferers in a way acceptable to the people. The enormous wealth and greatness which England has derived from the acquisition of India cannot be overrated. Now that 250 millions of India are afflicted by a horrible famine, is it right that England should keep her millions of gold buried underground? If these unlimited treasures of wealth are not utilized on this occasion, will they be used on the day of Judgment? The human sympathy exhibited by the Government cannot be called perfect, while it employs all men, the respectable and learned as well as the ignorant, peasants, shoemakers, sweepers and other low classes of people in one mass as labourers at the relief works, while it exacts the full day's work from each man, and pays only half an anna or an anna and a half as his daily wages, while it allows those who do not like to work at the relief works to shift for themselves. Thousands of men will prefer death to working at the relief camps. Some other kind of work should have been started for the sufferers belonging to the respectable classes of the community. Gratuftous relief should have been provided for the weak and sickly. The Government will not deserve praise nor the lives of the people be saved, until the Government spends millions sterling from the Imperial treasury, providing relief in a way acceptable to the people. The English Government and its rich British subjects are not yet fully acquainted with the miseries of the people, probably because the Government loves its Indian subjects less than its English subjects.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
300 copies.

A correspondent of the *Kavî-vachan Sudha* of the 8th year, dated 10 October, calls upon the Hindus to memorise the Government, remonstrating against the use of that form of Hindi, which, in his opinion, is not Hindi at all but Urdu written in

Nagri characters, and which the Government has resolved to encourage? Why do they not ask the Government to restore the use of pure Hindi? Is it because they will like to see pundits supplanted by mandirs and missionaries? The introduction of this so-called Hindi is intended to suppress the religious creed taught by the Vedas. To-day Hindi is weeded of Sanskrit words, and tomorrow Urdu characters will be also substituted in the place of Hindi characters. The Hindus must bear in mind that Shankracharya is not going to be born again in this kalyuga, who once drove out the *Nastika* (infidels) from India, and restored the religion of the Vedas. If no effort is now made to preserve the Sanskrit language, it will be for ever lost.

Circulation,
58 copies.

A correspondent of the *Benares Akhbár* of the 11th October, writing from Mirzapur, says that Scarcity of food at Mirzapur there has been a slight shower of rain on the 6th October. But this shower has in no way improved the prospects of the kharif harvest. The rice crop has already withered from drought. Some relief works should be immediately started in the district.

The *Sir Punch Hind* of the 6th October, says that it is in contemplation to enhance the price of opium. If the rumour is correct, it will go very hard with the poor who are already suffering from the scarcity of food. The Chinese Government has prohibited by law the use of opium in China. But in India the price of opium, instead of decreasing, as might be expected, is going to be raised. Our kind Government should treat its Indian subjects with the same indulgence and favour as its British subjects. Were the inhabitants of Manchester in a state of starvation that the Government has been pleased to abolish the cotton import duties which produced a revenue of ninety lakhs of rupees? But it has not thought fit even to temporarily remit the duties on grain for our sake in this time

Circulation,
150 copies.

of famine! Besides, we are now threatened with a dearth of opium. The natives of India are in a state of abject poverty. They actually live from hand to mouth. Most of them are addicted to the use of opium, although it already sells dear. If its price is still further enhanced, they will necessarily die in large numbers. It is therefore the duty of the Government to sympathise with the poor and to make arrangements for lowering the prices of food grain, and opium. It also behoves the natives to abstain from the use of opium altogether, like the Chinese, lest in course of time circumstances may arise which may make their condition still worse.

[A dispute is raging between the *Oudh Punch* and the *Riyáz-ul-Akhbár*. The former is a comic paper. It is published at Lucknow. The latter is published at Khairabad in the Sitapur district. In a recent cartoon the *Oudh Punch* represented its rival as an ass under instruction, itself standing as its tutor by its side with a cane in hand. The *Riyáz-ul-Akhbár* has retaliated with a wood-cut in which a she-ass is represented giving birth to an ass, the ass being the *Oudh Punch*.]

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

Octr. 1st 1872.
1st month 1872.

No.	NAME.	LANGUAGE.	PERIOD. Bi-monthly, WEEKLY, OTHERWISE,	DATE. Septr. 29th Octr. 10th & Octr. 11th Octr. 7th Octr. 6th, & Octr. 9th Octr. 13th Octr. 16th Octr. 17th Octr. 18th Octr. 19th Octr. 20th Octr. 21st & Octr. 28th, 1877. Octr. 29th, 1877.
1	Agra Akhbar ...	Hindi Urdu	Bi-monthly, WEEKLY, OTHERWISE,	Octr. 29th to 1877.
2	Akhbar-i-Am ...	Ditto	Weekly Ditto	Sept. 29th
3	Akhbar-i-Tamanqai	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Octr. 10th &
4	Akmal-ul-Akhbar	Ditto	Weekly	Octr. 11th
5	Aligarh Institute Gazette	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Octr. 7th
6	Alqaab-i-Akhbar	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Octr. 6th, & 9th
7	Anjuman-i-Hind	Ditto	Weekly	Octr. 13th
8	Amman-i-Panjab	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Octr. 16th
9	Asrafi-ul-Umbara	Ditto	Weekly	Octr. 17th
10	Banaras Akhbar	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Octr. 18th
11	Baqai-i-Badr-i-Hind	Ditto	Weekly	Octr. 19th
12	Dabab-i-Sikandari	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Octr. 20th
13	Ghajsiak Shabda	Ditto	Weekly	Octr. 21st
14	Gurdur Akhbar (Rajputana)	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Octr. 22nd
15	Hindustani Tij	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Octr. 23rd
16	Kashmiri ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Octr. 24th
17	Kaukab-i-Hind ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Octr. 25th
18	Kavi Vachan Sudha	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Octr. 26th
19	Khair Khwah-i-Alam	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Octr. 27th
20	Khair Khwah-i-Hintar	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Octr. 28th
21	Khair Khwah-i-Panjab	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Octr. 29th
22	Koh-i-Nur	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Octr. 6th & 10th
23	Lawrence Gazette	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Octr. 9th
24			Weekly	"

CONTINUED

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME OF PAPER.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	PUBLICATION.	PERIOD.	ACCESSION NO.	DATE.	APP.
54	Koy-i-Vr.	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	1877.	Octr.	24th
55	Koya, K. Yaray-i-Baloo.	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
56	Koya, K. Yaray-i-WAP.	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
57	Koya, K. Yaray-i-Yrus.	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
58	Koya, K. Yaray-i-Zwq.	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
59	Koya, K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
60	Koya, K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
61	Koya, K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
62	K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
63	K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
64	K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
65	K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
66	K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
67	K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
68	K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
69	K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
70	K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
71	K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
72	K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
73	K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
74	K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
75	K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
76	K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
77	K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
78	K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
79	K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
80	K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
81	K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
82	K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
83	K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
84	K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
85	K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
86	K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
87	K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
88	K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
89	K. Yaray-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
90	Qudh Punch	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
91	Punjab-i-Akhbar	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
92	Patiala Akhbar	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
93	Qaisar-ul-Akhbar	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
94	Rahbur-i-Hind	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
95	Riaz-ul-Akhbar	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"
96	Rohilkhand Akhbar	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	Bi-monthly	"	"	"

47	Safir-i-Budhāna	...
48	Safir-i-Hindustán	...
49	Sir Punc HInd	...
50	Shola-i-Tür	...
51	Tohsab-i-Káshmir	...
52	Umdat-ul-Akhbár	...
53	Urdu Akhbár	...
54	Urdu Akhbár	...
55	Urdu Akhbár (Akola)	...
56	Vakil-i-Hindustán	...
57	Vrit Dhárā	...

...	Muzaffarnagar	...
...	Amritsar	...
...	Lucknow	...
...	Cawnpore	...
...	Srinagar	...
...	Fatehgarh	...
...	Delhi	...
...	Akola	...
...	Ditto	...
...	Amritsar	...
...	Dhár	...

...	Ditto	...

PRIYÀ DÀS,
Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

LITERATURE

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